

11-6-1966

## Kabul Times (November 6, 1966, vol. 5, no. 186)

Bakhtar News Agency

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### Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (November 6, 1966, vol. 5, no. 186)" (1966). *Kabul Times*. 1358.  
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## Ghana To Release Guineans; OAU Survives Major Crisis

**ADDIS ABABA, Nov. 6, (Combined Services).—**Ghana has agreed to immediately release the 19 member Guinean delegation to the Organisation of African Unity summit here, Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie announced here yesterday.

He said agreement to this effect was reached in almost three hours of negotiation by himself, UAR President Gamal Abdel Nasser, Liberian President William Tubman with Ghana's leader Joseph Ankrah.

They had in turn assured Colonel Ankrah to undertake every effort to obtain the repatriation from Guinea of Ghanan nationals.

Ghana had detained among others Foreign Minister Louis Lansana Beavogui in retaliation against the alleged retention of Ghanans in Guinea after their return from the Soviet Union.

The issue had threatened to blow up the summit meeting here, with Guinean President Sekou Toure boycotting the conference as long as Ghana was represented, and Nasser threatening to quit unless Accra released the Guinean delegation.

Ankrah said he was prepared to accept an invitation from Guinea's President Sekou Toure to discuss the dispute between the two countries.

Speaking just before he left for the Organisation of African Unity summit in Addis Ababa, Ankrah said: "Ghana is always for peace."

The fourth assembly of heads of state and government of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) had met for a brief formal opening session Saturday where Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, in an opening address, said:

"Upon hearing this news and knowing the seriousness of the matter we sent within hours one of our cabinet ministers to Accra with a view to obtaining the release of the delegation so as to enable it to proceed to Addis Ababa."

He added: "The Council of Ministers of the Organisation of African Unity, considering the gravity of the situation, had also dispatched a three-man mission with the same objective."

He reported that the Guinean delegation would reach Addis Ababa today. He added he had cabled President Sekou Toure of Guinea inviting him to join the conference here.

The dispute between Ghana and Guinea had threatened to be one of the biggest rows in the troubled three-year history of the Organisation of African Unity.

Less than half the African leaders were likely to attend the conference although the rest have promised to send representatives.

After a year that has seen the OAU torn by dissention over Rhodesia, distracted by military coups and shaken almost apart by the overthrow of former Ghana President Kwame Nkrumah, the African leaders had hoped the summit would restore some order to their ragged ranks.

But the weeklong ministerial council meeting which was to prepare the way for the heads of state conference has demonstrated more dissunity than unity.

The Accra arrests set the stage for a string of fights.

African ministers from 38 countries squabbled bitterly over almost every issue.

Ethiopia and the Somali Republic snarled at each other over the future of French Somalia. Tunisia led an attack on the 11-nation liberation committee entrusted to plot the overthrow of Africa's remaining white-ruled territories. Tanzania's Oscar Kambona, chairman of the

## Home News In Brief

**HERAT, Nov. 6, (Bakhtar).—**A mission from the Agriculture and Irrigation Ministry arrived here to cultivate improved wheat seed in Ordu Khan experimental farm here. The delegation has brought 62 varieties of wheat seed.

**KABUL, Nov. 6, (Bakhtar).—**A correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph, Calvin, met Information and Culture Minister Mohammad Osman Sidky at his office Saturday.

**FARAH, Nov. 6, (Bakhtar).—**The foundation stone of a hotel was laid yesterday in Zaranj. The hotel will have eight bedrooms, laundries, a saloon, dining room and kitchen.

**STOP PRESS**

## HM Receives Maiwandwal

**KABUL, Nov. 6, (Bakhtar).—**Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal was received in audience by His Majesty the King at 11 a.m. yesterday in Gulkhana Palace, the Royal Protocol Department said.

## Jirgah Discusses Ministry Budget

**KABUL, Nov. 6, (Bakhtar).—**The Wolesi Jirgah yesterday discussed items 31 to 52 of the budget for the Finance Ministry and the suggestions made by the Financial and Budgetary Committee of the House. The session lasted from 10 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. and was presided over by Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the House.

In the afternoon the Financial and Budgetary Committee took up the budget of the Ministry of Public Works.

The Meshrano Jirgah's Committee on Complaints decided on a number of petitions referred to it. The sitting was presided over by Senator Abdul Baqi Mojadedi, chairman.

The Meshrano Jirgah's Committee on Budgetary and Financial Affairs discussed the development budget referred to it by the Planning Ministry. The chairman of the committee, Senator Mohammad Nabi Toukhi, presided.

## Reception Honours SATC Participants

**KABUL, Nov. 6, (Bakhtar).—**The president of the Afghan Tourist Bureau Abdul Wahab Tarzi gave a reception last night in Baghe Bala Restaurant in honour of the participants of the regional conference on tourism.

Deputy Minister of Information and Culture, Mohammad Najim Arya, editors of Kabul's dailies, and some members of the diplomatic corps attended the reception.

## Floods Destroy Art Treasures In Florence Museums, 60 Die

### Canada, Panama Hit By Heavy Rains

**KABUL, Nov. 6, (BBC and (Reuter).—**At least 60 bodies have been pulled from the mud and flood waters that covered much of Italy Saturday and wreaked havoc among the art treasures of Florence, a BBC broadcast monitored here this morning said.

Reuter reported that in the Uffizi Gallery, Renaissance treasure-house of the Medicis, the entire photographic archives of 130,000 negatives were destroyed, besides a number of original works that were being restored below the main galleries.

Much of Florence lay sunk in mud and sluggish floodwater Saturday.

In one street 27 cars lay piled up against a wall.

Dead cats and a Persian carpet

## Podgorny Sees Good Effects Of French-USSR Ties

**MOSCOW, Nov. 6, (Tass).—**

"Successful development of the Soviet-French relations is already having substantial influence on the prospects of consolidating European security," said President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Nikolai Podgorny.

"It serves the cause of gradual improvement of the relations between European states and, doubtless, will have an increasingly favourable effect on the international climate."

Nikolai Podgorny accepted the letters of credence from French Ambassador Olivier Wormser in the Kremlin yesterday. He pointed out that the planned visits of Soviet leaders to France would make it possible "to consolidate and broaden out still further the concord and cooperation between the two countries."



Mohammad Anwar Ziayee, Deputy Finance Minister (left) and Russel McClure USAID Chief in Afghanistan, signed the agreement yesterday at the Ministry of Finance.

## 2 Migs, 2 US Planes Shot Down; Martin In Warsaw; McNamara Reports On Build-Up

**SAIGON, Nov. 6, (AP and Reuter).—**U.S. Air Force pilots shot down two Mig-21 jets over North Vietnam late Saturday in a dogfight that lasted less than three minutes, it was reported Sunday.

U.S. military spokesman in Saigon said two Migs had been brought down, but they had no immediate details on the action. Reports from Danang, where the American pilots are based, said, however, that two American jets took on the Migs and brought them down northwest of Hanoi.

Two U.S. Air Force jets were shot down Friday over North Vietnam, U.S. military headquarters reported Saturday. The losses pushed the number of American planes lost over North Vietnam to 418.

One of the planes was F-105 Thunderchief. The other was a RF-101 Voodoo.

Ground fire knocked the two planes down as U.S. pilots flew 155 strike missions over the north, spokesmen said.

The Voodoo is a tactical reconnaissance jet. Each plane carries two men.

All crewmen were listed as missing in action.

Viet Cong guerrillas charged six times out of underground bunkers to hurl themselves on American troops Saturday in a ferocious battle near the Cambodian border.

U.S. military spokesmen reported heavy losses to the Viet Cong over the past 48 hours of fighting around the city of Tay Ninh, about 65 miles (100 km) northwest of Saigon.

The battle started Thursday with a skirmish at company strength some 10 miles (16 km) north of Tay Ninh.

But as more and more guerrillas were obliged to join the battle, large units of the American first and 25th divisions were rushed up by helicopter to build up several brigades.

The trapped guerrillas were believed to be part of the 272nd Viet Cong regiment.

Twice yesterday they tried to burst out of their jungle bunkers but suffered 40 killed in the hail of American gunfire.

Sunday they tried six times to bounce out against advancing American companies. An American spokesman said they ran once more into heavy U.S. fire and suffered 35 dead.

South Vietnamese troops also encountered heavy fighting at positions

floats by as goldsmiths and silversmiths groped in the thick water for jewellery swept from their shops on the 14th century Ponte Vecchio. In poorer streets, looters sacked some food shops.

Army helicopters rescued scores of people trapped on rooftops since Friday.

Electricity, gas and water supplies were still cut and food was in short supply. Dead telephones hampered rescue work.

In the old Bey of San Salvi, "the last supper" (1519), masterpiece of Andrea de Sarto, was still under water, together with a number of other 16th century paintings.

In the Bargello museum, a collection of arms was under a mound of mud. The ground floor of the Museum of the History of Science was badly damaged, and its collection of wax models destroyed.

Ponte Vecchio the only Florentine bridge to survive the last war, withstood the floodwaters. But the well-known bust of Benvenuto Cellini in the middle of the bridge was hit by flood-borne tree trunk.

The floodwaters filled the showpiece Palazzo Strozzi to a depth of ten feet (three metres), drowning its 400 year-old archives and a collection of ancient furniture.

In Venice, city of canals, gondolas were joined by household furniture and even television sets in the canals.

Two thousand people were evacuated from an island off Venice and the neighbouring Lido was strewn with wrecked bathing cabins, deck chairs and cafe tables.

The leaning tower city of Pisa, Livorno, and Belluno were reported out of danger as rivers receded.

Elsewhere helicopters distributed food to isolated families. Some villages had already been evacuated after the heaviest rain in 80 years.

DPA adds: Rescuers toiling to save marooned inhabitants found an old, paralysed woman drowned in her bed. Wide parts of Tuscany are still covered by floods or mud.

A landslide in Trient province buried three people in an isolated building. Trient itself is largely flooded by the Adige river, and thousands are being evacuated.

In Treviso province north of Venice, 15 communities were covered by the floods rushing down Alpine river.

A huge storm centre hovered over large areas of Ontario, Quebec and the eastern maritime provinces bringing floods, snow, rain and below-freezing temperatures.

It moved in from the United States where it had caused at least 32 deaths.

In Panama, the republic's worst floods in years, resulted in scores reported missing after 11 inches (28 ms) of rain fell in 24 hours.

The exact death toll may never be known, officials said, because many of the missing belonged to families living near rivers in remote jungle areas where the worst flooding occurred.

## Pak, Indonesia Ministers Issue Communique

**KARACHI, Nov. 6, (AP).—**Indonesian Foreign Minister Dr. Adam Malik and his party left early Sunday for Bangkok, enroute to Jakarta, after a four-day visit to Pakistan.

Malik, speaking at a dinner given by Pakistan Foreign Minister Sharifuddin Pirzada Saturday night in Karachi, assured the Pakistan government and people of Indonesia's "full support to Pakistan in any event."

He said: "Pakistan and Indonesia will continue to march shoulder to shoulder, because we Indonesians will never leave friends whom we have always regarded as brothers. To us Indonesians, the most important thing was that you opened your hearts to your brothers."

Pakistan Foreign Minister Pirzada said in his speech: "Pakistanis will never forget the Indonesian support extended to us when India attacked with full force in September 1965."

The two foreign ministers signed a joint communique in Karachi at the conclusion of Malik's four day visit to Pakistan.

An official of the Foreign Ministry said talks between the two foreign ministers covered a wide range of subjects including Kashmir, the international situation and greater cooperation between Pakistan and Indonesia.

In the communique Adam Malik Saturday said he hoped "Pakistan and India would continue efforts to settle the Kashmir dispute peacefully on a just and honourable basis and in accordance with the wishes of the people of the disputed state."

"Both the Foreign Minister agreed that a settlement of disputes and differences between Pakistan and India would, as envisaged in the Tashkent declaration, strengthen the cause of peace and progress in the region," the communique said.

## Social Democrats Optimistic Over Hesse Poll Today

**WIESBADEN, Nov. 6, (DPA).—**Parliamentary elections in West Germany's Hesse province today are expected to give a clue about how the voters react to the current Bonn crisis.

Since the four Ministers of the Free Democratic Party walked out of the government coalition Thursday before last, the election campaign in Hesse province has been overshadowed by this national event.

The Social Democrats, who are in the opposition in Bonn, have ruled the state of Hesse in coalition with the Refugees Party for the past four years.

At the latest state elections in Hesse in 1962 they got an absolute majority in Parliament with 51 of the total of 96 seats.

In view of the Bonn crisis and the dwindling popularity of Prof. Ludwig Erhard, the Chancellor and Christian Democrat Party Chairman, the Social Democrats are very optimistic about the outcome of today's elections. They hope not only to maintain their absolute majority but even to increase it.

Political observers believe that the Christian Democrats may lose votes because of the crisis around Chancellor Erhard and that the Free Democrats may win votes because of their steadfast attitude in Bonn against tax increases.

The remaining two parties competing in the state elections are the Refugees Party and the extreme rightwing National Democratic Party.

## Swedish Teachers End 26-Day Strike

**STOCKHOLM, Nov. 6, (Reuter).—**Swedish teachers Saturday accepted a government-appointed mediation committee's offer of a wage rise, ending a 26-day conflict with the state which has left 500,000 students without supervision.

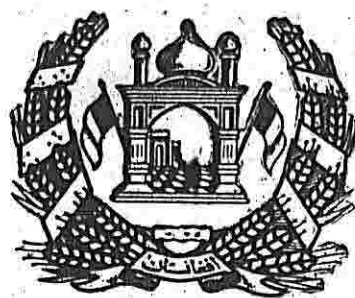
The confederation of professional associations and the government board for collective bargaining accepted the mediation committee's proposal for 8.3 per cent wage increase over 1962 salaries this year, with a 7 per cent increase to follow next year and a 5.5 per cent rise in 1968.

The teachers will thus get salary increases totalling 96 million crowns (about 6,500,000 sterling) more than the government originally offered.

The conflict started on October 11, when 1,300 teachers and university staff went on strike after government rejected their demands.

(cont'd. on P. 4)





## THE KABUL TIMES

Published every day except Fridays by the Kabul Times

PUBLISHING AGENCY

### Food For Thought

Fear is a hindrance to all

virtue.

—Pubilius Syrus

## Plans To Boost Tourist Industry

The two day regional seminar on tourism in Kabul should provide an excellent opportunity to member countries of the South Asia Travel Commission to exchange views on the promotion of regional tourism. In his introductory remarks at the first day's meeting A.W. Tarzi, chairman of the seminar and the commission, stressed the need for joint efforts and planning to attract a greater number of tourists to the region.

Indeed, there is much that the participating countries can do to earn a bigger share of the 11.5 billion spent annually by tourists. The countries of the region, for example, could undertake a joint advertising campaign, besides joint planning towards this end. It is a well-established fact that tourists do not come to a region to visit just one country. Providing there is cooperation among the countries of the region, most tourists visiting one country can be routed to visit the others as well.

The seminar can prove useful in the promotion of intra-regional tourism. The diversity of climatic conditions and tourist attractions in the countries concerned make it worthwhile for a large number of tourists to move about in this region contributing to greater friendship and understanding among nations and peoples.

Afghanistan, as a country occupying a central position in this part of the world, has much to offer in the way of tourist attractions to visitors from the countries in the region as well as those from remote areas. A glance at the statistics available at the Tourist Bureau shows an encouraging trend in the development of the

tourist industry in Afghanistan. In 1965 the number of tourists visiting this country was nearly 10,000. In 1966 this figure is expected to rise to 12,000.

While the importance of regional cooperation in tourism hardly needs any emphasis, there is much that each country can do to provide comfort and entertainment for tourists. The provision of reasonable accommodations to suit all income groups is a necessary first step towards this end. It is encouraging to see that steps have been and are being taken to provide better accommodations for tourists. Only recently the management and operation of the Kabul Hotel was handed over to the Ministry of Information and Culture. A modern comfortable motel has been built in Bamian. Plans are being finalised for the construction of a 200-bed luxury hotel in Kabul to cater to rich tourists visiting Afghanistan.

Motels similar to the one built in Bamian are needed in other tourist centres such as Ghazni, Herat, Balkh, Pamir and Nangarhar. Better and more qualified personnel should be found to staff these motels. The pyramids of Egypt and the historic Red Fort in India have been dramatically brought to life through the use of modern techniques of sound and light. There is no reason why similar arrangements should not be made in Bamian, Ghazni and Herat. Some of the monuments in these areas are badly in need of repair and restoration. Perhaps the Kabul Museum and the Tourist Bureau can make a joint study of what can be done to safeguard the historical and cultural heritage of Afghanistan.

## HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

"Give and Take" was the title of an editorial in yesterday's Anis. It began with these words in the way of commenting on the draft farmers law now being considered by the cabinet: "God has given you two hands so that you may take with one and give with the other." Such is the law of human survival. If both hands are used for taking only (as some of the landowners seem to believe) then the balance in social life is upset and the national economy suffers.

It is the duty of big landowners to realise in their own interest the need to bring about social justice between them and farmers who toil day and night under adverse climatic conditions to produce food. This is important. Otherwise, the farmers, as recent years show, leave the countryside in large numbers and flock to the towns in search of employment and better earnings.

The interest taken by the government, said the editorial, in drafting the farmers' law is therefore to be welcomed. The increasing flow of the farming community towards urban areas has two disadvantages. First of all food production will fall and the country will have to resort to imports. Secondly the housing problem in cities and towns will become more acute. It is hoped that the draft law will go through its legal process with speed and become applicable after the approval of His Majesty the King so that our farmers, who constitute 85 per cent of the population, do not have to leave the countryside.

This plus the fact that the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation in accordance with the Government's declared policy will pay greater attention to providing improved seed and fertiliser, introducing a better irrigation system, and studying the possibilities of launching farm cooperatives guided by technical experts gives rise to hope that soon this country will become self-sufficient in food.

The same issue of the paper carried an interesting story of daylight robbery. A man named Mir Hussein, a resident of Kohdaman, had come to Kabul some 15 days ago in search of employment. He was able to get odd jobs here and there, but one day he was completely out of work. He was roaming

ing the city when he saw two men pushing a cart loaded with boxes. He tried hard to find out what the boxes contained, but failed. Nevertheless he decided to take one of the cartons.

He approached the moving cart and offered a helping hand to those pushing it. As soon as he found that the two men were not looking he grabbed one of the boxes and ran away. The owner of the boxes was walking behind, and he

managed to seize the robber with police assistance. The case, said the paper, is under investigation.

Yesterday's Heywad in its editorial welcomed the opening of the conference of the South Asia Travel Commission in Kabul. The paper expressed the view that one of the most important aspects of the deliberations should be to explore the possibilities of promoting international tourism.

## WORLD PRESS

Variety, the entertainment newspaper, said in a report from the San Francisco film festival this week that the Swedish Film Institute is working on a "startling" psychological study into sex and censorship of films.

The newspaper said Harry Schein, the Institute president, reported that "psychological profiles" of would be censors showed them to be "authoritarian and pessimistic" and to be "speaking more about themselves than about the film."

The newspaper said Schein then asks: "Why do people want to protect others from bad films? Very few people want to protect themselves."

Nhan Dan, the official Hanoi newspaper, said Thursday that President Johnson's Asian tour was "the most infamous trip abroad ever known to a U.S. President."

"Never in the history of the United States has there been a president so heavily escorted and so vehemently jeered and booed in a trip abroad as Johnson," commented the newspaper.

The Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda said Wednesday that China's foreign policy is being welcomed in the West.

It cites the view that China has made a tacit deal with the United States. Under this Washington allegedly feels free to escalate the war in Vietnam because it knows China will not intervene.

The Pravda article was the latest attempt to put the blame for Vietnam on China. Communist Party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev said Tuesday the Vietnam war was an example of what happens when China

refuses to cooperate with other communist countries.

Pravda said, "While the communist movement is made extremely uneasy by the so-called cultural revolution and criticises the current developments in China, the bourgeoisie press expresses increasing satisfaction with the policy of that country's leadership."

An article in the London Financial Times says the international oil companies are "poised between the devil and the deep blue sea" in Iran.

It was commenting on the dispute between the Shah of Iran and the international oil consortium of British Petroleum, Shell and United States independent companies.

The Shah's demand that his country receive preferential treatment in stepping up production "puts the oil consortium into a difficult position," the article said.

"When the consortium was formed it undertook to increase Iranian output in line with that of the Middle East as a whole."

"It feels that its record shows that it has on occasion done better than this, and that as the area's total output is rising at the rate of only about nine per cent a year, it cannot meet Iran's demands."

The article said: "If the companies meet Iran's demands, the increase in Iranian production will have to be made at the expense of the Arab countries or Venezuela and trouble would be bound to result."

"They have commitments in these countries just as binding as those they have in Iran, and what is more, their investments in some of the Arab countries yield a better rate of return."

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number 23043, 24028, 24026.

Circulation and Advertising:

Extension 59:

Editorial: Ex. 24, 58

Government Printing Press

## UN Non-Proliferation Action Eagerly Received

The news of the approval by the first (political) committee of the 21st session of the United Nations General Assembly of the resolution on "rejection by the states of actions which make more difficult the achievement of agreement on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons" is being received with satisfaction. One hundred countries voted for the resolution. This is a striking evidence of the growing desire of the peoples to stop further spreading all over the globe of the means of mass annihilation unlike any in the history and thus make an important contribution to elimination of a danger of a nuclear war.

The resolution calls on all states to take measures so as to make easier the speediest conclusion of a treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, to scrutinise actions which could help spread nuclear weapons or make more difficult the achievement of a treaty of non-proliferation.

The initiative of the Soviet Union, which tabled this resolution at the 21st session of the General Assembly, stems logically from its entire policy, from its efforts to strengthen international peace and security. The fact that the resolution immediately received extensive support in the United Nations can hardly cause surprise. Many countries follow with grave concern the ex-

tremely rapid development of military equipment, and are deeply alarmed over the realistic possibility for a good dozen new countries joining the "nuclear club". Particular concern is caused in the world, including the majority of NATO countries, by the nuclear claims of the FRG which, according to the British Strategic Research Institute, for example, already has a nuclear potential sufficient for the production of 13 atomic bombs a year.

By 1970, according to the same Institute, the FRG will have a potential sufficient for the production of nearly 20 atom bombs a year.

It will be recalled that the FRG is now a member of the nuclear planning group established under NATO's special defence ministers committee, or the "McNamara Committee" as it is called by the press. The committee, it will be recalled, was established after the projects of the "multilateral" and "Atlantic" nuclear forces came under resistance, including resistance within NATO itself. It should be noted that of all NATO members France was the most consistent in resisting these projects.

Just like nine other NATO members, France refused to join the "McNamara committee".

The United States and Britain are among those who in the first committee voted for the resolution

banning actions which could help proliferation of nuclear weapons—it stands to reason, that it makes no exception. How then should this voting of the United States and Britain be regarded? As a sincere, though belated, concern about clearing the road to the agreement on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, as agreement which would rule out any loopholes?

Or, perhaps, as another distracting manoeuvre, intended for the public, so that the blame for the absence of the treaty could then again be shifted from the guilty to the innocent?

At the last session of the general assembly both the United States and Britain already moved for a resolution calling for the earliest conclusion of a non-proliferation treaty without any consideration that might enable powers, nuclear or non-nuclear, to spread nuclear weapons in any form—directly or indirectly. This resolution was sabotaged successfully for a year with the result that no progress has been made.

So, any satisfaction at the adoption of another important resolution by the first committee of the 21st session of the UN General Assembly is clearly not enough. Those who really want to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons will yet have to work hard to achieve this goal so desired by the peoples. (TASS).

## US Morocco Relations Firmly Cordial

The United States is faced in Morocco with a typical super-power dilemma. How far can it support King Hassan's regime with which it shares certain key interests but of which it cannot wholly approve?

The choice has been made more acute by Morocco's urgent appeal for American wheat. This year's drought has halved Morocco's grain crops, slashing former incomes and casting a dark shadow over the whole economy. Widespread hardship on the land and an accelerated drift towards the shanty-towns of the cities could pose a serious political threat to King Hassan this autumn.

Should American help? And what priority does Morocco deserve when India, UAR, Algeria and a score of other countries are crying out for bread?

Present indications in Washington are that Morocco will get very high priority indeed. President Johnson has met King Hassan and was very favourably impressed. The American assumption is that the King presents the best working basis for the next few years and that he should be given maximum support to tide him over his present difficulties.

American interests in Morocco are both political and strategic. The King's pro-Western stance is appreciated; businesslike relations with the Soviet Union are noted. He allegedly gained considerably in stature in American circles by refusing to be stamped by UAR into breaking with West Germany.

But Morocco's strategic importance is also being sharply upgrad-

ed. When the United States closed down its Strategic Air Command bases in 1963 it was generally supposed that Morocco's role in American global strategy was over. But this view is now being reappraised—with particular reference to over-flying facilities.

If France were to deny over-flying rights to American aircraft and if Spain were to do the same—perhaps as a result of a scare like the one which followed the loss of an atomic weapon off the Spanish Morocco would offer the only southern entrance into central Europe for aircraft coming from the Atlantic.

Moreover, a hostile power at Tangiers could close the western entrance of the Mediterranean to American warships. The United States maintains a large naval and air communications centre at Kenitra, some 20 kilometres north of Rabat, similar to the one at Asmara in Ethiopia.

With arms pouring into Algeria, the United States is also impelled to stiffen Morocco's armed forces to prevent her falling too far behind her more revolutionary neighbour.

Thus, as a major source of wheat, arms, development capital and political support, the United States is being drawn into a position of ever greater commitment towards King Hassan. Doubts about the nature of his regime are swept under the carpet. The danger of this uncritical policy is that it could breed a current of anti-American feeling among the opponents of the regime. Most observers on the spot point

to the seemingly dotman public opinion in Morocco and to the traditional stagnant farmers as guarantees against revolutionary upheaval. But at the back of everyone's mind lies the memory of the Casablanca riots of March last year when a student demonstration turned with incredible swiftness into a near-revolution. Some 800 people were shot down in the streets before the police could restore order.

No one is quite sure how close Morocco is once more to the political flash point. What is clear is that the King has used the past year to screw the lid firmly down on all centres of political unrest. The police, under the Minister of Interior, General Oufkir, may be said to have the situation under almost total control.

The Union Marocaine du Travail (U.M.T.)—the giant labour union which claims a membership of close to half-a-million—is probably less of an independent force that its leaders would have one believe.

"We are not His Majesty's Opposition" but the opposition to His Majesty, one of them told me, but investigation revealed that the union's skyscraper headquarters in Casablanca belongs to the Government while many government servants double as union officials.

The King's view appears to be that political liberalisation must await an economic recovery, but until then—and particularly during the coming potentially explosive autumn—a firm hand is required. (OFNS).

## Swiss Reconsider United Nations Stand

The Swiss Foreign Minister, Willy Spuehler, said in a speech in Lausanne on October 21st that the time may have come for Switzerland to change its attitude to the United Nations.

Before the Second World War Switzerland was a member of the old League of Nations, but her membership on several occasions involved her in decisions taken by the collective membership of the League which did not accord with her traditional neutrality.

So when the United Nations Organisation was founded in San Francisco in 1945 Switzerland did not apply for membership. This was mainly because the government thought it might be obliged to take part in collective action against other states; and it felt that this requirement might once more come in conflict with Swiss neutrality.

But, paradoxical as it may seem, this does not mean that Switzerland holds collective action against an aggressor to be wrong. Far from it. She simply feels that there is room in the world for one country—or perhaps several countries—which are neutral in the strictest possible sense.

Since the Congress of Vienna in 1815 this has been Switzerland's position, and successive Swiss Governments since the end of the Second World War have in fact felt that abstention from United Nations membership has enabled them to take action in favour of peace where United Nations members have been committed by their membership alone to one side or the other in an international dispute. The Secretary-General of the UN has confirmed this on a number of occasions—notably in the Suez, Congo and Algerian crises—by calling on Swiss good offices in his peacemaking efforts.

Willy Spuehler has been Foreign Minister just nine months—in a country where in the absence of

harsh political polemic ministerial tenure is often long. Revision of Switzerland's attitude to the United Nations is one of his first important initiatives, although it has been foreshadowed in recent years by his two predecessors, Friedrich Wahlen and Max Petitpierre.

This is also the first time that a socialist member of Switzerland's coalition Federal Council has held the post of Foreign Minister; and it may be significant that Spuehler's Lausanne speech was a curtain-raiser to the 1966 Swiss Socialist Party Conference—which was held the following day in the same city.

There has undoubtedly grown up a feeling of incomprehension among the Swiss themselves that their country is not a member of the United Nations—which is after all a far more universal body than the old League of Nations ever was. As people have been saying more and more often, and as Spuehler pointed out in his speech, countries like Austria and Sweden and India have felt it possible to be both neutral and members of the international organisation.

The Swiss Government has evidently drawn from its experience in the last half-decade the lesson that its mediation possibilities would no longer be significantly smaller if Switzerland were to be a UN member.

However, those supporters of the UN who feel that the international body is already the nucleus of a world government will find no comfort from Mr. Spuehler's attitude; for one of his main arguments in favour of Switzerland's joining is precisely that the organisation is unlikely to be able in the future to oblige its members to take specific action against other states.

The operative word is 'oblige'. For, we must again stress, Switzerland is not opposed to the principle of taking collective action against a wrongdoer. She simply

feels that it is not necessarily her function as a universally accepted neutral state to take part.

If she were to join the United Nations, it would certainly be with the reservation—assumed if not stated—that she would not feel obliged to join UN military actions of any kind; although equally this would not mean a commitment to refuse in all cases.

A neutral state must be sovereign; and the vital decisions on this point would have to be taken in Bern rather than New York. Switzerland would justify this by the assumption—and who would doubt it?—that she could never be an aggressor herself. No doubt in the light of modern history there are few states of which this could be said with wide international assent—but surely neutral Switzerland is an exception to this rule.

Things will not doubt be made easier by another rather radical departure in Swiss foreign policy taken earlier this year—the decision to consider how and to what extent Swiss army contingents could be put at the disposal of the United Nations for specific peace-keeping actions in which Swiss neutrality would be safeguarded.

The Swiss attitude to the United Nations—in spite of Spuehler's own commitment—is not revolutionary. The federal institutions of the country have their own built-in conservatism and changes of this nature cannot come about quickly. A Swiss decision to seek membership of the United Nations would need popular approval in a nation-wide referendum, and preparation for this would be only one of the lengthy stages which would have to be undertaken.

But this does not lessen the importance of the first step. (SWISS REVIEW).

### ADVERTISING RATES

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## It's Good There's Dancing, But Let The Dancing Be Good

By Nokta Cheen

One of the newest things in town is the cabaret—or something akin to it. Some restaurants in Kabul are presenting shows featuring dancers in Afghan dress. The music is local, the style of dancing is traditional and the audience, mostly from the masses, enjoy these shows.

The Ministry of Information and Culture could take measures to help these dancers. The Ministry could extend help in three areas: training, costumes, and music.

Most of the dancers have not received any training in their field. They do not know anything about either Eastern dances or about the Western.

The department of culture of the Ministry of Information and Culture could open evening or morning classes for them.

The cultural department could run two classes—one to teach Western dances, and the other to teach Eastern dances, including the folk dances of Afghanistan.

The choice of costumes is a difficult one. However, the practice followed by other Islamic countries should be followed. We have a variety of costumes, and a wide choice should be made available to the dancers. The limits of decency should be observed.

In some Arab countries the belly dancers, who for centuries have performed in transparent clothes, now have to be less revealing.

As to the music, it may be said that at present it is too monotonous. Already certain reforms have been introduced in music, but they have not yet become popular. This is because few musicians have been trained. And the few are not available to local restaurants.

Few musicians know how to play Western musical instruments. Our biggest orchestra has hardly 30 members. There is almost no shop in Kabul that sells musical instruments.

In some of our neighbouring countries emphasis is laid on the revival of ancient arts—a trend which is too narrow, too drastic, and likely to put the whole stream of development out of date and behind the times.

Continued on Page 4

## Professor Records Folk Music From Provinces

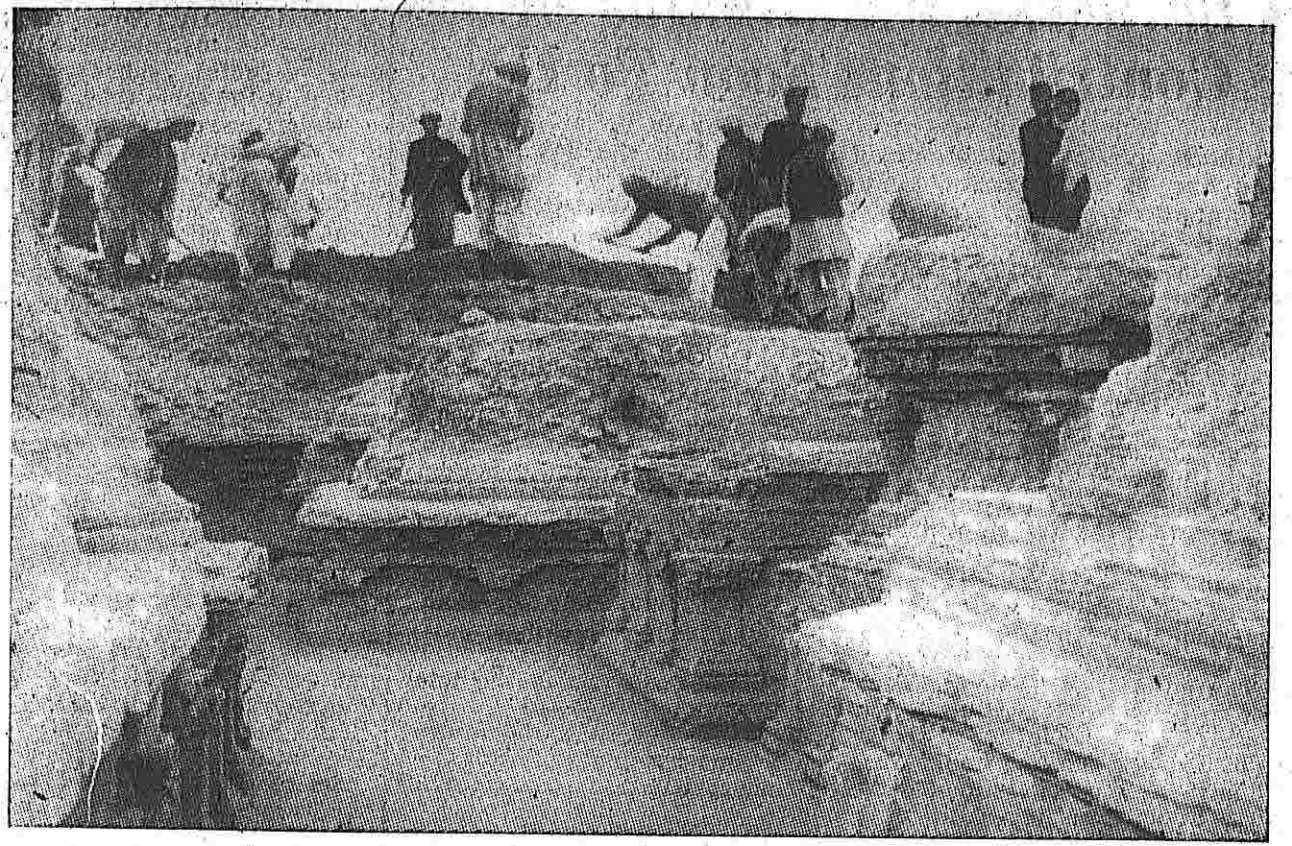
KABUL, Nov. 6.—The German Professor of Music, Dr. Hoerburger, has left Afghanistan after three months' research in folk music. He has recorded more than 400 pieces of Afghan music, travelling all over the country.

Dr. Hoerburger has done research in many other countries of Asia, especially outside the big towns.

The documentation will throw much light on the historical contacts and exchanges among many countries. Dr. Hoerburger says that Afghanistan has an important role in this connection.

On the last day of his stay in Afghanistan, Dr. Hoerburger donated 13 long-playing tapes with more than 100 titles which he had made to S. Kushkaki, President of Radio Afghanistan, for broadcasting.

After making copies, Dr. Hoerburger will send more material to Radio Afghanistan.



A new season was started in Hadda last week by the Afghan archeological mission at the Tape Id excavation site.

## PICASSO—MAN WHO CHANGED THE WHOLE COURSE OF ART

Picasso is due for a dusting, but it is not likely that, now, at 85, he will get one. By "a dusting" I mean an informed answer to the question: "How good is he?" That question is not so much unanswerable as unaskable. It will not be asked by the older generation since they have identified themselves completely and unalterably with the man who got to the forefront of European art 60 years ago and has stayed there ever since.

It will not be asked by the younger generation, because for them Picasso is already a historical figure whose work, early or late, has not the actuality which leads to night-long discussion.

This is a bizarre state of affairs, in that Picasso has had a prodigious run and today, in Mougins in the South of France, enjoys an immunity from serious criticism such as neither Voltaire at Ferney nor Goethe in Weimar could have paralleled. His dominion is absolute.

This is, of course, an extreme example of the taboo which surrounds all big men as they push deep into their 80's; Monet, in 1925, was not picked over for past weaknesses, any more than Casals is faulted for his intonation if he appears in public in his 90th year, or Robert Frost was torn to shreds by the critics on the morning of President Kennedy's inauguration. There comes a time when society suspends its sentence.

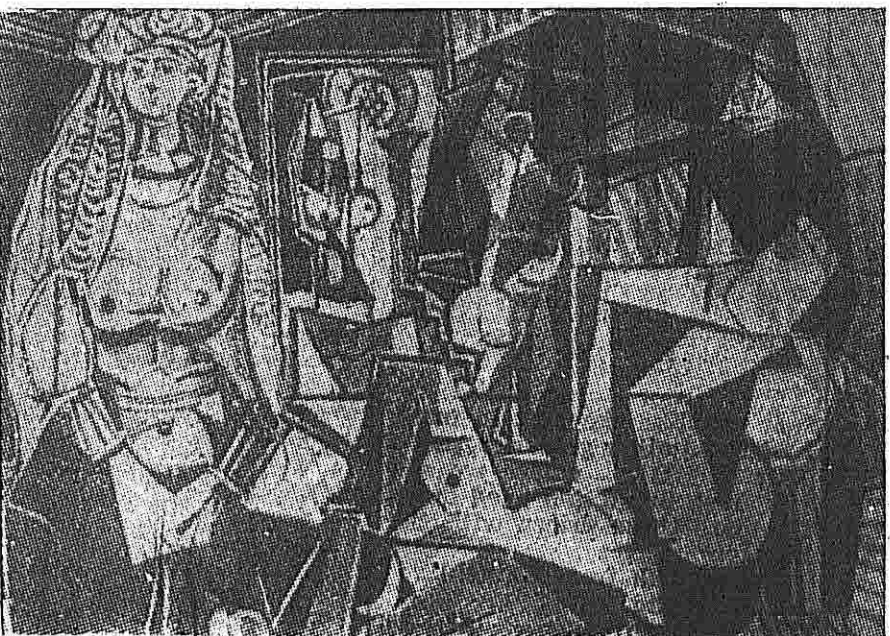
### INTENSITY OF COMMITMENT

Drowning him in hyperbole is not, even so, the best of tributes. Treacle is treacle, no matter who holds the spoon, and in this context the fulsome of the extreme left is not easily distinguished from the fulsome of the extreme right. Picasso, in both instances, is being not so much studied as used: treated as people treat a source of natural energy that can as well pull a carriage as a cart.

The character of his art contributes to this, in that it has been from the very start an art of aggressiveness: one that violates the observer and will settle for nothing less than his capitulation. Matisse by comparison is a master of relaxed fulfillment, Braque a paragon of aloofness, Bonnard someone who seeps through us as the sun seeps through to the shaded side of a peach. Picasso works directly upon the nervous system; and that working is reflected, among his friends and henchmen, a peculiar intensity of commitment.

### EROTIC ALLEGIANCE

"Erotic" is hardly too strong a word for the allegiances which he evokes; and as for what he says and does in what passes for private life, no one has been so thoroughly Boswellised since Napoleon was sent to St. Helena. Not even in bedroom and bath has he been free, in recent years, from visitors gifted with total recall.



While inspiring many artists Picasso himself drew inspiration from earlier masters; his Women of Algiers (1935) was patterned after Delacroix's Algerian Women. Picasso, now in his 80's continues his large output.

But we can never know too much about a great man. Picasso is as good as talking as he is at everything else, and where his work is concerned he has been wonderfully and characteristically nimble, in his 70's and 80's, in the manipulation of his ideas. But no one is going to compare those ideas with the ones which he had in his 20's and 30's; and the printed record, though voluminous, relates almost entirely to the years in which homo ludens has taken over from homo faber.

### MAN OF ACTION

A great artist is, apart from everything else, a great man of action; and it is old age, when the time of action is largely past, that such men disburden themselves in talk. Court gossip takes over from the two-line-orders of the day, and the image which comes down to us is nearer to that of Washington pottering round the whitepainted fences of Mount Vernon than to Washington braving the enemy's fire at Fort Mifflin.

In the arts this is especially so. Rembrandt, to most people, is a sorrowing widower plagued with debts; Beethoven, a deaf Titan who kept the world at bay. We forget the Rembrandt of the sixteen-thirties with a lovely young wife and all Amsterdam at his feet, and the Beethoven of the seventeen-nineties who could play every other pianist clean out of the concert hall and had royal good looks into the bargain. Similarly, we can read about Picasso's meeting with Gary Cooper and his liking for cowboy hats and comic lavatory paper; and we watch him on film as an elderly giant who can improvise before the camera as easily as Tennyson could improvise four lines for an autograph-album.

### EARLY YEARS

What we shall never see, and what there will soon be no one left to describe to us, is the Picasso who painted "Les Femmes d'Alger" in 1907 and held fast to it despite the discomfiture of his friends. Yet the one belongs to the history of art, the other to the history of entertainment; and the best tribute we can pay to Picasso is to leave the public entertainer out of account and concentrate on the man who produced, just under 60 years ago, one of the decisive changes in our way of seeing the world.

Picasso painted "Les Femmes d'Alger" in his 26th year. He was 12 years younger than Matisse, but he had an infallible sense of quality: he saw at once that Matisse's "La Joie de Vivre", first shown in 1906, was a key picture and that it was up to him, Picasso, to do something equally courageous in quite a different way. "Courageous" is easily said; but we cannot possibly overstate the normal solitude to which Picasso condemned himself at this time. "All right, so they don't like it," he said to D.H. Kahnweiler, who then as now was his

dealer. "Let's go on till no one likes it, and then we'll be free of the lot of them".

The "Femmes" is probably the most famous individual painting of this century. The people who saw it in 1907 didn't like it, on the whole, but they talked about it, and it became known as a painting of primordial importance. Almost anyone else would have hurried to exhibit it. But when was it first put on show? In 1937. So much for "making a career". People who prate about the commercialisation of modern art are thoroughly put in their place by the attitude, then and for many years afterwards, of Picasso and Braque.

For anything comparable to the intent and financially disinterested manner in which Braque and Picasso went to work before 1914 we should have to turn to the New York School in the late nineteen-forties. "We never advertised or went in for any kind of publicity", Kahnweiler said of his early days as a dealer. "Least of all did we give cocktail parties. We just put the pictures on the wall, and if people wanted to come in, they did, and if they wanted to buy something, they did and that was all there was to it".

### RENUNCIATION OF 500 YEARS

"This one", Gertrude Stein wrote of Picasso in 1912, "was one who was working". Kahnweiler made it possible for him not to bother about money, and he got on with the pictures and "that was all there was to it". Artists who were any good in those days did not talk to strangers about what they were doing. "What we said to one another", said Braque of his years with Picasso, "will never be said again". And neither of them ever divulged it. The two great men lived simply, blathered to no one, and got on with the job.

What job? The renunciation, to begin with, of everything that had made art recognisable as art over the previous 500 years. The apparatus of so-called "normal vision" was rejected. The function of subject matter, or content, was not to dictate the character of the picture, but simply to get it under way: anything would do, and the simpler the better. Painting refused, as of 1907, the tyranny of the thing seen. Instead, it became conceptual: it had to do, that is to say, with forms not "seen" but imagined, complete in the mind. It admitted, also, powerful influences from regions of experience not previously acknowledged by High Art: so-called "primitive art", for one, and for another the idiom of popular life—stenciled lettering, mass-produced and counterfeit materials, and echoes of advertising techniques.

### PRIMACY

So long the slave of rules formulated in a distant age a distant country, and a distant society, the picture became, literally, a law unto itself: a self-governing, self-defining, self-inventing object. The years before 1914 were the heyday of re-examination in science and in all the arts—even love, according to Picasso's friend Apollinaire had to be reinvented—and the cubist revolution now seems to us historically inevitable. But all the same someone had to bring it about, and there is no doubt as to where the primacy lay.

Braque and Picasso always discounted philosophical explanations and said that cubism was simply the best way, in fact the only way, of saying what they wanted to say. Their friends could point to Giotto as a forerunner of cubism in that he had painted a town "as he thought it, and not as the people in the foreground could ever have seen it".

Bossuet, again, was cited as a great-grandfather of the movement in that he had said, "I cannot see a thousandsided figure, but I can conceive it perfectly well". Even Matisse, by no means one of Nature's cubists, found echoes of

cubism in Jules Henri Poincaré's "Science and Hypothesis".

"The destruction and reconstruction of matter" was the concept which set Matisse's imagination alight; and destruction and reconstruction are, in effect, the basis of a great deal of Picasso's achievement. Old manners, old modes of seeing, old allegiances and old forms of bondage were destroyed; new ones, in each case, were forthcoming. All had their parallel elsewhere: Picasso, breaking the traditional portrait formula, ran level with Freud as he broke the archaic formulae by which the human psyche had been judged.

Weber, when he torpedoed the late 19th-century tone-poem and set in its place the brief spare but absolutely conclusive sound structure of the "Six Pieces for Large Orchestra" (1906), was reacting to the overgrown state of music as Picasso reacted to the overgrown state of art.

### CUBISM

On one reading, cubism is merely the logical next step forward from Cézanne: it makes perfect sense, that is to say, in terms of art only. But it also makes perfect sense in relation to the state of ideas in many other departments of life. Its affinities are, on that reading, as much with Planck and Rutherford, or with Gestalt psychology and the phenomenology of Husserl, as with Cézanne or with the African and Iberian sculptures which contributed to Picasso's formal language in the decisive years. A painter could have sensed the possibilities of his time and produced nothing but crabbled, pedantic, unkind work. We honour Picasso because he sensed those possibilities and plugged them in, year after year, to creative powers unsurpassed for rigor, for intensity, and for sustained invention. From the "Femmes d'Alger" right through to "The Three Musicians" of 1921 there is never an undirected or a random or a self-repeating initiative in Picasso's work. "The great artist", as Kahnweiler said, "is the one who knows what he is doing".

### THREE MUSICIANS

The two versions of "The Three Musicians" are, as it happens, among the most festive of European paintings, whereas the masterpieces of 1908-12 are in general severe, aloof, hieratic and by comparison impersonal in their bearing. Too much was going in them, and too much of a weighty universal sort went to their making, for the luxury of individual personality to play much of a part.

But Picasso's is, as everyone knows, one of the most strongly individualised natures of which we have record. His every word and every action are stamped with his own mark and a one else's. Important elements in that mark—love of mischief, love of play-acting, love of bodily possession, love of significant gesture, and what could be called a love of the quick pounce: in ideas in methods of work in private relations.

All this had to come out in this work and it came out with multiplied force when Picasso felt free, around 1922-23, to allow the instinct of play to take the upper hand in his work. This is, of course, a grotesque simplification of an immensely complex process: nor is "play" in this context necessarily a word of disparagement.

But there does seem to me to be a generic difference between the work done before those dates and the work done after it. Stravinsky, in speaking of the "Sacre du Printemps", once described himself as "the vessel through which the 'Sacre' passed"; similarly, Picasso could be described as the vessel through which many of the masterpieces of analytical and hermetic cubism passed. Later, we feel the impresario's guiding hand. As that hand is one of the most inventive in the history of art, there are hundreds, even thousands of occasions on which we should be churlish to complain.

Picasso has been able to externalise his every thought, his every impulse, with an immediately unparalleled. All paintings are self-portraits, in the last analysis. But in Picasso's case the autobiography is uniquely resourceful.

Himself able to lift at will from the entire history of art, he would be entitled to smile at the extent to which many of the admired paintings of the last 20 years are borrowings five or six times removed from the work which he did during the decisive years. What, for instance, are de Kooning's "Women" if not readaptations of the seated-figure theme in cubist practice? What are the devices of assemblage painting if not readaptations of the way in which Picasso would break free of pure painting, and break again, within one and the same picture?

This said, I must admit that Picasso does seem to me to have treated painting more and more as a superior distinction over the last 40 years. A man who has changed the whole course of art can, admittedly, be allowed to make what use he wishes of his time; but, equally, the observer is entitled to remark on what can hardly be interpreted otherwise than as a progressive shrinkage of content.

### THE PIGEONS

There is, for instance, something flashy and magaziney about the famous series of drawings dated 1954, in which Picasso chronicled his amorous discomfitures. The "Pigeons" series of 1957 might have been tailored to suit an avant-garde travel agent. And, although the variations on Delacroix, Velazquez and others come off as superlative entertainments, that entertainment derives in large part from our respect and regard for what went before them. Even the much-marvelled-at profusion of Picasso's output in his 80's seems to me to derive rather from a compulsion to go on working than from the fact of having something in particular to say.

In all this, Picasso is in direct contrast to both Matisse and Braque. From 1948 Braque, in his series "Ateliers" reinvented his own way of painting almost as thoroughly as Picasso.

(Contd. on Page 4)

## Metalwork Began As An Art In Ancient City Of Herat

In the 12th century Herat was situated in the heart of Asian Khorasan, between India and Iran in Transoxiana. It was the centre of a vast civilisation from where arts and culture spread to the lands surrounding it. It was famous for its delicate arts and crafts. The products of this city were famous in the bazaars of both East and West.

The city was famous for its metal work. Many eloquent examples of the art are now in world museums. The art reached its zenith in the reign of the Saljuqi dynasty.

Prof. D. Bret of the British Museum says, "The birthplace of metalwork is Khorasan and touching beauty has been added to it in this city. From the very early days the metal workers of Herat used silver and copper. Later this art was introduced in other parts of the Middle East and the metal workers of this area started using silver and copper".

A good example of this art is a silver bucket in the Arbat museum in the Soviet Union. The bucket is engraved with different designs. One of them a wedding party and another a hunting trip. Koufi and Naskh scripts decorate the bucket, with figures of mannequins of great beauty. There are also figures of singers and dancers.

This bucket was cast by Mohammad bin Aluhaid and the scripts and scenes were inscribed by Masoud bin Ahmad. The names of both are on the bucket and the date of completion is 588H. (1163 A.D.) According to S.M. Dumand, the writer of "Guide to Islamic Art", this bucket comes from Khorasan.

It is said that the bucket was made for a trader of Rejan, Iran.

## SAFFRON AND ALMOND

Though saffron was originally from the East it had been acclimatised in Spain by the 10th century, and figured prominently in the 13th century trade of Spain with England. It was the most important, as it was the costliest of all the herbs. In the Middle Ages, saffron was so important commercially that adulteration was punishable by death—burning or burial alive.

Saffron comes from the saffron crocus: only the stigmas of the flowers are used, and it takes about 75,000 flowers to make one pound. But a very little saffron goes a very long way.

Despite the price, it was a popular ingredient in many medieval sauce recipes, and even had its own terminology.

### BITTER TASTE

According to Bacon, "the English are rendered sprightly by a liberal use of saffron in sweetmeats and broths." Its taste is slightly bitter. It is insidious rather than powerful, a mild aromatic and something of an acquired taste. It was used medically to deaden pain, to produce sweat in fevers, as a laxative and a tonic.

It is also setting to the stomach. Its colour makes it an obvious choice for treating jaundice and an infusion of the flowers was also used for rheumatism and measles. Malays prescribe it for people possessed by demons or evil spirits. Its reputation has always high throughout the world and the yellow dye derived from it was the traditional wear of the gods heroes, nymphs and, in parts of the East, monks.

According to the Goodman of Paris, the well-instructed cook spoke of granching a dish with parsley, but fringing it with saffron. A pinch of saffron, boiled with rice, makes it fragrant and colourful. In England it is no longer used in everyday use. It is much used in Spanish and Turkish cooking and can be added to curries. Try it in risotto, dishes and added to recipes for plum cakes, buns or steamed puddings. In India it is very seldom used in sweetsmeats. In South India, during auspicious

(Contd. on page 4)



## USSR And France May Make Contributions Soon To UN

Authoritative sources predicted Saturday that the Soviet Union and France would make voluntary contributions by the end of this month to help pay off the UN peacekeeping deficit that they helped pile up.

The prediction came the day after the General Assembly unanimously approved recommendations unholding UN spending that came from a special committee of 14 financial experts set up last year.

Nothing was said about how much the two countries would give. But unconfirmed speculation was that the French contribution would be around \$17 million and the Soviet contribution even higher. The deficit is estimated at between \$300 million and \$50 million.

The authoritative sources asked not to be identified. But Soviet Ambassador Nikolai T. Fedorenko indicated that Moscow would contribute "at the proper time." And another diplomat in a position to know said he expected some word from Paris on the subject before November was over.

Fedorenko heads the Soviet delegation, one of 17 that sponsored a French-drafted resolution by which the Assembly's budgetary committee and then the Assembly itself endorsed the expert committee recommendations.

He was asked after the Assembly vote how soon he now expected some more voluntary contributions to remove the UN's financial difficulties. He replied, "In proper time."

"From your delegation?" was the next question.

"From everybody," was his answer, "because everybody has taken the obligations. We did."

The obligations date back to the Assembly's paralysed 19th session strung out from December 1, 1964, to Sept. 1, 1965.

When that session began, the Soviet Union and France were among a dozen countries that were several years behind in total UN dues because they refused pay General Assembly peacekeeping assessments.

Meanwhile Secretary-General U Thant is proposing that the General Assembly approve the plan for a \$15 million annex to the UN building in Geneva. He says the Swiss have offered to put up a third of the money.

In a report issued this weekend, Thant gives detailed architectural plans for a new five-storey building that would include 49,000 sq. ft. of needed office space, four conference rooms seating from 610 to 900 people and six smaller rooms seating 152 each, plus enlargement of restaurant space.

The new building would stand 65 ft. from the existing Palais de Nations and would be connected by tunnels with the library, assembly and council room buildings making up the palace.

Thant estimates it would be finished by mid-1970 at a cost of 64,000,000 Swiss francs, or \$15 million. He says the Swiss Federal Government and the Republic and Canton of Geneva have offered to donate four million Swiss francs, equal to \$925,000, to cover part of the cost.

He adds that, with the approval of the Swiss Federal Council, the Foundation for Buildings for International Organisations is prepared to lend the United Nations up to 661 million Swiss francs, equal to \$14,120,000, for 10 years at 3 per cent. interest.

Thant asks the Assembly for authority to go ahead with the project, accept the Swiss Govern-

ment gift, borrow \$9,075,000 from the Foundation, get another \$5 million out of the UN budget for the next five years and spread the entire cost—including amortisation of the loan—over the budgets running through 1980.

Ceylon Saturday became the 12th member of the British Commonwealth to sponsor a resolution that would have the General Assembly call on Britain to end Rhodesia's white minority rebellion "by all necessary measures, including...the use of force."

Gabon also joined the sponsors of the proposal, raising the total countries involved to 52. The resolution is pending in the Assembly's Trusteeship Committee.

## Saffron, Almond

(Contd. on page 3)

occasions like marriage, saffron water is served for drinking.

The almond, like the olive, has been as regarded as a tree of mystical virtues and magic powers. The road of Aaron in the Bible was almond twig and rods of almond blossom are still carried at some Jewish festivals. It certainly deserves a high reputation, because almonds have innumerable uses in cooking, medicine and the pursuit of beauty. They were relatively cheap and another staple of the Anglo-Spanish trade. They are a good source of protein and have a high nutritional value, like most nuts.

In cooking they are used as a garnish, or added, ground or finely chopped, to puddings, cakes and sauces. The combination of almonds and rice used to be a frequent dish in olden days. They are as valuable in savoury as in sweet cooking.

## BEAUTY AID

Almond oil is used medically for a number of softening and soothing purposes in bronchial diseases, coughs and constipation. It is also excellent for softening the skin, is the basis of most of the better quality hand and face creams and other beauty preparations. According to Cupeper, the herbalist, almond butter (made with sugar and rose water) is "commodions for students; for it rejoiceth the heart and comforteth the brain and qualifieth the heat of the liver."

Almond oil is more expensive than olive oil and generally thought to be more delicate. This oil, because of its cost, is generally used more in cosmetics and less in cooking. If you massage almond oil all over body after a hot bath, the skin becomes supple and smooth. Almond milk (almonds finely powdered and mixed with water) until they blend is good for softening and clearing the complexion and makes a cooling and nourishing drink in illness.

## ONE JOB AT A TIME

MOSCOW, Nov. 6, (Reuters).—Nobility, not even if he is a genius, can do several jobs at the same time, Russian doctors have proved.

They found that most of the brain's vital parts are busy during work and are not available for any other activity.

Tass added: thus it is not true that Julius Caesar and Napoleon could do several jobs at once. What they did possess was an ability to switch very rapidly from one activity to another.

## Smith Answers Wilson's Note

SALISBURY, Nov. 6, (AP) and (Reuters).—Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith said his government's latest message to British Prime Minister Harold Wilson contained "firm and definite proposals" for a negotiated settlement of the Rhodesian independence deadlock, the Salisbury Sunday Mail reported Friday.

It said Smith, in an interview, denied he had been "stalling" because it took the Rhodesian government three weeks to reply to Wilson's message.

"You don't act on problems like this quickly. I believe you have to brood over them," it reported him saying.

Smith was said to have added: "these are our studied proposals for a settlement. There is nothing vague about them."

Smith warned that a move to invoke mandatory United Nations sanctions, while not necessarily crippling Rhodesia would have serious international consequences.

He said he believed there was a possibility it could lead to the use of force against Rhodesia and a major conflagration in Southern Africa.

Smith denied a report in Mozambique newspaper last week which quoted him saying he would declare a Republic if Britain took the Rhodesian question to the United Nations.

"If Britain shelves responsibility for us and hands us over to the UN has ipso facto put us out of the Commonwealth. Surely the moment any country leaves the Commonwealth what else does it become if it does not become a republic?" he said.

Rhodesian Deputy Prime Minister John Wrathall said Saturday night the Rhodesian government hoped a settlement of the independence issue would be reached but it would not give in to Britain.

Rhodesian security forces were accused Saturday night of shooting dead a Zambian African woman on the Zambezi river, which is the border between the two countries.

The senior Zambian police spokesman who made the accusation said the dead woman, a Mrs. Soko, was in a dugout canoe only a few feet from Zambia. The shooting occurred a short distance downstream from the main border crossing of Chirundu.

Both countries have in the past regarded the actual border as being in the centre of the river.

## Afghan Week In Review:

## Expanding Tourism, Boosting Wheat Product

Invited guests last week were flying to remote corners of Afghanistan and meeting the people of these areas, in Afghanistan's new venture to establish air communication with parts of the country where land routes are very difficult and slow.

The government is planning on bringing into the country light planes to establish fast communication links with these areas and is interested in purchasing them from a Canadian firm. The planes intended for purchase are the Turbo-Beaver and the Twin-Otter.

One of the areas where these planes will be used is Bamian, a potential tourist Mecca whose statues of Buddha are now eight hours away from Kabul by car. It takes only 40 minutes by plane to get there allowing a tourist to make the trip to and fro in one day. The planes will be used particularly in Faizabad in northeastern Afghanistan.

Such small planes are ideal for passenger service from big cities to the remote areas, and equally useful during emergencies to help people. For example in Australia where small communities are separated by large stretches of open land such planes are used for medical services. The "flying-doctor" concept could very easily be introduced here.

Afghanistan's great interest in expanding its tourist industry is evident in the idea of introducing light aircraft passenger service and also in taking an active interest in increasing the number of tourists to the country. On Saturday a regional conference of South Asia on tourism was opened here by Information and Culture Minister Mohammad Osman Sidky. Five countries are taking part in this conference whose major aim is to seek ways to develop regional tourism in this part of the world.

Also during this week it was announced that a new 16-kilometre road will be built between Jabul Seraj and Gulbahar. The road will not only shorten travel between Parwan and Kapisa provinces and attract tourism in the area, but also will, more importantly, through this short cut the Salang highway will be linked to Neirab and Tagab, and through there to the main highway of Nangarhar province.

Other news related to the development of tourism in Afghanistan was an announcement that the Kabul Zoo will be opened to the public next year. The zoo will house all species of animals from Afghanistan and some from abroad. The Zoo will be established in Barikot.

During the week agriculture made the headlines as well. In an interview the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation said that the bill governing the status of farmers in the country, especially their relationship with landlords, has been drafted and will be submitted to parliament for ratification.

Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal in his programme had specifically referred to this issue and it was on this basis that the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation drafted the law as a first step in providing more equitable justice for farmers.

Government and public efforts in many parts of the country, continued last week to do something about boosting wheat production in the country. It was announced that Afghanistan had been divided into six agricultural regions where the Ministry has established agricultural research centres. These centres are in Nangarhar, Kunduz, Herat, Kandahar, Balkh and Kabul.

The Ministry, in some of these provinces has already distributed high quality wheat seed obtained from these centres which are trying to develop various types. Several tons of special seeds along with chemical fertilisers have been distributed.

Another aspect of Afghanistan's agricultural development programme is to short-term projects. Work on one sub project began this week near Kabul. The Bakhtayaran irrigation project, when completed, will irrigate about 1,500 acres. Under the project a 75 metre long dam will be built and the four kilometre canal will be deepened. The cost of the project is estimated to be 4,500,000 afghanis.

In other news, it was announced that Japanese experts have submitted a report after a preliminary survey on providing drinking water to four provinces. Japan has also offered a 2.5 million dollars loan to finance the project. The expenses for the survey were met by this loan.

## WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

PARIS, Nov. 6, (Reuters).—President de Gaulle will officially open France's first tidal power station on November 26, presidential palace sources said Saturday.

MOSCOW, Nov. 6, (AP).—The Soviet Union Saturday claimed to have made the first launching into the stratosphere of a large-sized astronomy observatory in a balloon.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6, (Reuters).—The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission announced it conducted an underground nuclear test Saturday as part of its programme to develop new excavation techniques.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6, (AP).—The value of New City piers as disaster landing sites for small aircraft was demonstrated Saturday during a two-day experiment in air-lifting emergency supplies into Manhattan.

Scores of aircraft, including helicopters and short takeoff and landing planes buzzed over Manhattan during the day, landing and taking off from city piers and parks.

SOFIA, Nov. 6, (AP).—Bulgaria accused Greece Saturday of an impermissible provocation against the Bulgarian military attaché in Athens.

In a statement published by the official news agency BTA, Bulgaria rejected a Greek charge against the military attaché, Colonel Zahari Hristankov.

## OAU Meeting

(Contd. from page 1)

However now that the African leaders are jubilant over settling the Ghana-Guinea row, they will get down to tackling a whole series of continental problems, ranging from Rhodesia to economic cooperation between the 38 member states of the OAU.

Before the heads of state and their representatives meet Sunday, their top ministers will have a final plenary session to finalise a series of resolutions on African problems such as Rhodesia, Southwest Africa, the Portuguese Territories, French Somalia, apartheid in South Africa, economic cooperation and a string of OAU administrative matters.

The OAU had survived another crisis, perhaps the most dangerous in its troubled three year history, and today delegates were hopeful the Ghana-Guinea settlement had created a new atmosphere of cooperation among feuding member states.

## FOR SALE

Benz 220, Black colour, made 37,000 kms. only. Excellent condition. Duty not paid. Tel: 21915

## INTERNATIONAL CLUB

French feature film with special attraction. "Newsreel of Princess of Netherlands's marriage ceremony." 07:30 P.M. Accompanied guests af. 200.

## TAFSEER SHARIF

is now available. It is sold in the Avicenna bookstore, ground floor of the Ministry of Education at Af. 25 per copy.

## British Secretary Due In Moscow Next Week

(Contd. from page 1)

British officials said that his main discussions will be with Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei Gromyko. It will be Brown's first visit to Moscow.

In Warsaw arms control, disarmament and the work of the Vietnam Control Commission will be the main topics of discussion between Polish officials and Canadian External Affairs Secretary Paul Martin, who arrived in Warsaw Saturday.

Martin will be in the Polish capital four days on an official visit at the invitation of his Polish counterpart Adam Rapacki.

The same topics are believed to figure prominently in Martin's talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in Moscow, where he will arrive on Wednesday.

In both eastern European capitals the Vietnam conflict in all its aspects is likely to be discussed.

In Warsaw, Martin will especially deal with Canada's efforts to use her position on the International Supervisory Commission for Vietnam in talks with Rapacki, whose country is also a member, along with India, of the commission.

U.S. Defence Secretary Robert

McNamara said in Johnson City, Texas Saturday the number of men called up each month might be cut by half next year because the U.S. troop buildup in Vietnam would proceed at a slower rate.

McNamara disclosed this at a joint press conference with President Johnson at the latter's Texas Ranch where they had discussed the Vietnam situation.

The Defence Secretary said the number of U.S. fighting men in

Vietnam, at present about 345,000, would be raised to some 385,000 by the end of December.

But he said the increases next year would not be anything like this year's 200,000-man buildup.

The Defence Secretary said: "One year ago we were in the midst of a very rapid troops expansion in South Vietnam."

"Today a slowdown in the rate of troop deployment to that country is planned."

## PIA SCHEDULE

Due to operational reasons our winter schedule which was to have come into effect November 1, 1966, will now be effective from November 16, 1966. Until November 15, 1966 the existing schedule will continue as follows:

## DAYS—MONDAYS, TUSDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS

Arrival 1050

Departure 1130

Winter schedule effective November 16, 1966 will be as follows:

## DAYS—MONDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS

Arrival 1020

Departure 1100

For reservations please contact your travel agent or PIA Office.

## PIA ANNOUNCEMENT

PIA now fly to Paris, Istanbul, Kuwait, Nairobi, Baghdad, London, Frankfurt, Geneva, Rome, Moscow, Cairo, Beirut Dhahran,, Tehran, Kabul, Karachi, Dacca, Kathmandu, Rangoon, Canton, Shanghai, Dubai, Doha, Bahrain, Jeddah, and Mohenjodaro

For further details please contact PIA reservations phone 22155 or your travel agents.

## Picasso At 80

(Contd. from page 3)

ghly as he and Picasso had reinvented painting itself before 1914; and he did it on a monumental scale. In the nineteen-fifties Matisse in his turn reinvented painting, in his large paper cut-outs, and he too did it on the grandest scale and with lasting effect. In both cases, a great man went on developing his gifts till the very last. Will the same be said of Picasso?

The official shows at the Grand Palais and the Petit Palais in Paris may give the answer, but at the moment it looks as if this indisputably very great artist has sacrificed too much in recent years, to immediacy, to the demands of a voracious and often child-like nature, and to the applause of people who are likely to seem, in the cool gaze of history, to have been too easily pleased. (THE NEW YORK TIMES)

## AT THE CINEMA

### ARIANA CINEMA

At 2.4.30.7 and 9 p.m.  
Iranian film THE BRIGHT HORIZON

### PARK CINEMA:

At 2.30.5.7.30 and 9.30 p.m.  
merican colour film in Farsi THE VIKINGS

At 1.30, 4, 6.30 and 9 p.m.

### BEHZAD CINEMA

Indian black and white film CHANGHIS KHAN

### PAMIR CINEMA

At 1.30, 4, 6.30 and 9 p.m.  
Indian film GUHARA DAGH

## Entertainment

(Contd. from page 3)

We in Afghanistan are on the threshold of a new era. Whatever basis we lay for the development of art is likely to stay for several decades—till the time a new wave for reform of arts comes up.

This is why I propose that we should adopt some Western music and Western standards in our dancing. Whether we want it or not, dancing and dancers are bound to grow in popularity. It is only realistic to prepare the ground for this new development and means of entertainment.

## OFFICE MOVED

The Commercial Attache's Office of the Polish People's Republic in Kabul has moved from Pakhtunistan Square near the first bus stop in Sherpur across from the Women's Institute.

## SUNDAY

## HAMIDZADAH

## AND



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## MIR'S BUTCHER SHOP AND BAKERY

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French cheese... Af. 499

Fresh Danish butter... Af. 99

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Tel: 24479.